

TEMPLARS

in MEXICO



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Templars in Mexico

(L'Ordre Templier au Mexique)



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Preface to the English Language Edition

The true history of the discovery of the New World begins with fragmentary texts unearthed in Juarez, Mexico on 29 February 2010. Its discovery went unannounced for a period of six years, in order to afford academics, scholars, and antiquities specialists an opportunity to study the texts and assess their many implications before their discovery should become known to conspiracy theorists, alternative historians, talk show hosts, and advertisers. Such caution is a necessity in this post-truth age of disinformation and sensationalized false reports.

The identity of the person who discovered this incalculably important find remains anonymous in accordance with her/his wishes as stated in the provisions of a trust agreement established to guarantee protection of the documents, as well as a most singular artifact, discussed *infra*.

There is little more to add here. The evidence, we trust, will speak for itself.

This project could not have been accomplished without the financial support of several patrons in Europe and the United States who wish also to remain anonymous. Meanwhile, it has been my pleasure to make acquaintance and liaison with Dr. Michael F. Haspil, who, in 2010, was appointed Dean Honorus Causa of Antiquities in Sts. Basileus & Valentinus College of Manshu International University, and with whom the texts have been entrusted.

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THE TEXTS

It is the following fragmentary texts that point to the central role played by the Knights Templar in the early 14th century discovery of North America:

Fragment 1:

Mirabilis r. b. linguarum certo tellurium veluti quodam . o per orbem t . rarum proficifcebatur . ngelijmaieſas & fpendor . Adde quod nunq . tria hec infigniora Id. mata me . rie & æterni . ti cōfecrata in exim . illo falutifere at boris titular mutat . ni fubdita fuere, adeò vt nō fequantur corruptiſimas ceteror . vicifcitudines , que ab antiqua featurigine defecerunt, & vel in compt. rem elegantiam vergerunt....

Fragment 2 :

Δ Diabolus . Abfit autem vt tal . de noſtra . Δ lefia fat . mur quæ phrenetici ad . fariorum fpi . tus fugil . Nos enim in tide fie ad . fcimus,v vtriofque tr . mphan- tis & mil . ntis . lefiae commune & infeparab . vincu- lum . ritatem e proteſtem . , qua Templ . illius fedis incol . cum fidel . ni cas̄tro riſiano rum animis iunguntur, fub communicapite . riſo, eor mque compat . tur in-firmit . ibis , cup . ntque pari . atitudine cos fore parri- cipes, & reciproca pijamoris vicisit . dine nos b . torum cong . pagitæ fent . .tiæ verumet m . ipf . s Concilij deer . vis Templ . denti habitis Sefs . ne vigefi . aertia ca quarto & can fext . vbi & . dinis & gradus H. rarchiæ facer . mus dieitur, non enim fi dig . tas & gr. tis eſt fupe rior fupb . de fit . confeq . ns vt fit no . m Astec facram....¹

As the astute reader will immediately comprehend, the texts are unequivocal. Many Templars fled to Portugal, Switzerland, and Scotland after (or on) the night of Friday, 13 October 1307, with some setting sail West only to land in what is today Mexico. This fact was kept as a secret of initiations until 1492, when Cristobal Colon's expedition openly displayed the Templar blazon upon the sails of the *Pinta*, the *Niña*, and the *Santa Maria* (the better informed among us will recall that this flagship had been re-christened from the *Jhesus-Maria*).

It appears that an open launch somehow made the traverse from Tomar to Oporto, where it was modestly provisioned and put out to sea. The launch followed telluric currents using a device designed by Roger Bacon (1220-1292). It is unknown whether use was made of any motor

¹ Transcription by Dr. Michael F. Haspil, directly from the fragment. In October 2013, Dr. Santiago demonstrated conclusively that this very text had been cited in A. Torquia's *De Umbrarum Regni Novem Portis* (1666).

designed by Bacon. Such a journey, at this stage of history, would have been truly daunting. However, the Templers were legendary for the courage described by Bernard of Clairvaux:

“A Templar Knight is truly a fearless knight, and secure on every side, for his soul is protected by the armor of faith, just as his body is protected by the armor of steel. He is thus doubly armed, and need fear neither men nor demons.”

Nevertheless, the text suggests that, in the vicinity of today's Devil's Triangle, the launch was detoured by a demon impersonating the angel Moroni.² This was fortuitous, according to local legend, because the telluric currents were shifting. As a consequence, the Templar launch passed between Florida and Cuba, making its way straight to Tampico (this name being a corruption of *pique du Templier*).

From this point, nothing more is known. However, there exists a suggestive artifact that was located six months after the discovery of the fragments.

THE ARTIFACT

Our discussion now turns to the discovery of a most unusual and evocative earthenware figure. In 2013, the artifact was carbon-dated to the early 14th century: 1315 (\pm 5 years); that is, from the same period as the fragments. In fact, it is Fragment No. 2 that suggested the location of the artifact, which, as it happened, was buried under a landfill outside Mexico City. Archeological evidence now suggests that this same site had been the scene, centuries earlier, of very particular practices. (These practices, of a sacrificial nature, will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.)

The artifact appears to be a Baphomet.³ According to Pierre Klossowski in *Distinguishing Between the Baphomet and the Antichrist*⁴:

*“The Baphomet has diverse etymologies [...] the three phonemes that constitute the denomination [are said] to signify, in coded fashion, **Baselius philosophorum metaloricum**: the sovereign of metallurgical philosophers; that is, of the alchemical laboratories that were supposedly established in various chapters of the Temple.”*

² Not the demon, but the angel Moroni is said to have presented golden plates to Joseph Smith, the Freemason who founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). The golden plates included a history of the Americas at the time of Christ.

³ Possibly even a source or model for the more elaborate Baphomet designed in the 19th century by Eliphas Levi.

⁴ Pierre Klossowski, *The Baphomet* (Hygiene: Eridanos Press, 1988), page 164.

Indeed, laboratories were established in Portugal and Switzerland. In Mexico, a subterranean tunnel at Vulcan de St. Martin⁵ leads to a large vaulted chamber, hewn from the igneous rock, where fragments of various kinds of apparatus have been found. However, at this time, it cannot be stated definitively that this chamber was, in fact, ever used by Templars.⁶ At this writing, a formal excavation is pending.



Height: 6.66 metres. This image was recorded during a midnight ceremony.

(Tampico, Mexico 2013)

⁵ The St. Martin surname is well-known in occult circles and Masonic squares.

⁶ See, *inter alia*, Malcolm Lowry, *Under the Volcano* (1947).



Scaled-down votive figure, discovered outside Mexico City.

Private collection. (Hygiene, Colorado USA)



Notice the left-hand orientation.

While there is no hard evidence, there remain certain local legends. For centuries there has been a rumor that the Templars were subject to intense pressure from the Aztec Empire. The story goes, and versions are consistent from pueblo to pueblo, that the alchemical laboratory at “Big Mountain” was outsourcing to Honduras and Guatemala. It came under attack and eventually relocated to either Bolivia or Peru to avoid punitive taxation levied by the Aztec empire. Such stories reached the court in Lisbon, and later the court in Madrid. Of course, this is why

Cristobal Colon made his original journey: not to find a sea route to India (after all, the “Indios” that he encountered were “en dios” and not thought to be South Asians); but rather to bring back to Europe the gold synthesized in the Order’s alchemical laboratories. When Colon failed, the Spanish Court sent Hernando Cortés. Later, Pizarro undertook an expedition to South America with express orders to verify the veracity of the reports and, if possible, to locate the lab(s).

The rest, as they say, is history.



Further Reading

Encyclopaedia Pseudodoxia Epidemica (article) : « L’ordre Templier à traverser partout. »

P. Gautier, *Le de Daemonibus du Pseudo-Basileus.*

M. Ortuinum, *Ars honeste petandi in societate.*

COMMENTS



jean st. jacques - 1 month ago

way cool... the templers started th banks and insurunce biz in europ and noboy remembers but now we know they came to mexico and moved north to usa and canada besides all the original founders of mormon church were fremasons who went were forced to utah where they build a temple like solomon in jerusalem and have rituall like masons coz they ARE masoNS (descend from temps & have degree templer still today) and run banks like Vectra and that..

Reply · 1



TeutmonicBoy – 3 weeks ago

U got that rite.

Reply · 1

 saladinakhbar – 2 days ago

All of this is disinformation. Templars excavated the temple in Jerusalem and found the ark and took it to Rome. It is in the basement of the Vatican and the Templars were eradicated to keep the secret.

Reply · 0



TrueCross – 3 weeks ago

the truth shall set you free. don't forget it.

Reply · 0